THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1078.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the lois of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wse therefore be much the intereft of thole who keep horfes, to have all their Corn ground.

As the fubfcriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpole of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the beft corn only, and none but fuch as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general fatisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn depofited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as poffible.

January 1ft, 1803.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery Diftrict Court held in Williamfburg the 13th day of October, 1802.

Carter B. Berkeley, fon and deviſee of Edmund Berkeley, *Plff.*

AGAINST

James Gibfon and Frances his wife, deviſee of Philip Edward Jones, and he faid James Gibfon executor of the teftament of the faid Philip Edward Joues, George Blackburn and Holder Hudgin, *Defts.*

THE defendant George Blackburn not having entered his appearance and given fecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term. and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy,

ANT'Y. ROBINSON, c. c.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-houſe, ſituate on the corner of the main ſtreet, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central ſituation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpoſe) to enſure a conſiderable number of reſpectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible reſidence* for a genteel private family. The premiſes may be entered on, by the firſt day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumſtances may ſuit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for ſale a handſome aſſortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter caſks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, Junr. and Patrick Anderſon, to ſecure Benjamin Toler on account of his ſecuriſhip for the ſaid Thilman, as Deputy under Thomas Tinſley, late ſheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for ſale, at public Auction, for ready money, on the 23d of the preſent month (February) at Hanover Court-Houſe, it being Court day, the Court-Houſe

Tract of Land

(Subject to Mrs. Thilman's Dower)

CONTAINING by Eſtimation 700 Acres, and adjoining the Land of William Pollard and others; or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to raiſe the ſum of £ [illegible] : 2 : 3 with intereſt on £ 130 thereof for about thirteen months, and the coſt and charges of executing the ſaid truſt.

The Truſtees.

Hanover, Feb. 2nd. 1803. 5t

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Purſuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Virginia, thoſe

Valuable Eſtates,

in the county of Cheſterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Eſq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Cheſterhill and Kingſland Slaſhes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE ſale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21ſt February next; the terms of ſale will be, one fourth part of the purchaſe money in caſh, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing intereſt from the day ſale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchaſers reſpectively, for the balance of the purchaſe money, and to be again ſold if the ſeveral purchaſers fail to make payment. It is propoſed to ſell the Ampthill and Cheſterhill Tracts, and the Mills ſeparately. The Mills will have a ſmall piece of land annexed to them. The Kingſland Slaſhes will be ſold in one entire tract, or divided as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

This property being well known, it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes ſeveral hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its ſituation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchaſers. For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. Macmurdo and Fiſher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclоſed, and ſeparted into convenient lots; a very good garden, and ſeveral acres in wheat and clover, very promiſing. The houſes are, a large two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient paſſages and cloſets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, waſh-houſe, dairy, ſtables, coach-houſe, granary, a houſe with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houſes which are neceſſary for family and farming uſe. The advantages reſulting from a ſmall well conducted farm, ſo contiguous to the city, are many. This is one of the moſt pleaſant and healthy ſituations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a moſt agreeable reſidence to any family deſirous of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe, are invited to view the premiſes. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchaſe money. Apply to the Printer.

January 12, 1803.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A STABLE,

Near the Baſin,

HAVING two apartments, and ſufficiently large to hold ſix horſes. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

Loſt or Miſlaid,

BY the ſubſcriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Cheſterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* payable the firſt day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver it to

David Patteſon, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Mr. James Warrell,

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity that he has commenced his

Dancing Academy,

AND will continue teaching throughout the ſeaſon, every Friday and Saturday in each alternate week, at the BELL-TAVERN. His next dance will be on Friday the 21ſt inſtant.

January 10, 1803.

Mr. Fitzwhylsonn

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Richmond, that he has removed his SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Gentlemen to the Weſt ſide of the Creek, to the long yellow houſe on the Back-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr. John Banks as a counting-houſe—near where Mr. William Nicolſon formerly lived.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. [1aw3t]

*** Propoſals have recently been iſſued by *John D. Burk*, of Peterſburg, for publiſhing "*An Hiſtory of the Commonwealth of Virginia, from its firſt ſettlement to the preſent day.*" A ſubſcription paper is lodged at this office, to which thoſe deſirous of patronizing the work may affix their ſignatures. No money will be required until the delivery of the firſt volume.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general aſſortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now ſelling off, at their uſual low price, for Caſh or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Seaſon,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING reſigned the profeſſorſhip of the Stevenſburg Academy, with a view to purſue the buſineſs of juvenile inſtruction on a more conſpicuous and extenſive theatre, has at length ſelected the city of Richmond, as preſenting a proſpect, in many reſpects auſpicious to his ſucceſs. He has taken a commodious and airy houſe on Shockoe Hill, in the vicinity of which, ſufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the firſt quarter to be paid in advance. The ſubſcriber will be in readineſs to receive pupils on the ſecond Monday in February. The ſeveral branches of knowledge propoſed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural Hiſtory, Geometry, Natural Philoſophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil Hiſtory, and Political Economy, with a due attention as the pupils become prepared, to compoſition, criticiſm, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for ſome years made no regular part of the ſubſcriber's courſe of inſtruction; but as ſome knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps beſt explained and illuſtrated by comparing the ſtructure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.

JAMES OGILVIE.

January 19.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,

Culpeper, October 30, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter relative to a reſignation of the Profeſſor's chair in the Stevenſburg Academy, was layed before the Truſtees at their laſt meeting. Through our communication, pleaſe to accept, Sir, the warmeſt thanks of the Trueſtees, as a ſmall teſtimonial of the high ſenſe they entertain of the eminent ſervices which you have rendered to the inſtitution. They contemplate with infinite ſatisfaction, the impreſſive example you have ſet to your ſucceſſors, as well by your polite deportment to the Truſtees, as by your ſyſtem of academick inſtruction The harmony that has ſubſiſted between yourſelf and your ſtudents, their rapid progreſs, aſſociated with their genteel manly carriage in the circles of ſocial intercourſe, ſpeak loudly in your behalf. Wiſhing you a more brilliant and conſpicuous theatre for the diſplay of your talents and the exerciſe of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your moſt obedient ſervants, &c.

R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertiſed by me to be ſold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Caſh, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the laſt and preſent year's inſpection, at the general market caſh price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Peterſburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, 27th January, 1803. } tMar.14.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *James Thompſon*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt James Thompſon, merchant of the city of Richmond, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 28th day of this preſent month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tueſday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond held in the houſe lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Eſq. on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin; and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners office, Richmond, Jan. 18, 1803.

RANAWAY, from the ſubſcriber, on the ſeventh day of November laſt, a negro man named

CLAYBORNE,

about 26 years of age, rather above the middle ſtature, not very black, has a large full forehead, coarſe voice, down look, a little inclined to be knock kneed; had on when he went away an old blue ſhort coat, a double breaſted drab cloth waiſtcoat with yellow buttons; and an old pair of overalls of white plains, very much patched. As he is a great rogue, I dont doubt but he has provided himſelf with a change of cloaths. He has with him a negro woman he enticed from Robert Craig's plantation in Buckingham, laſt fall, who is a middle aged woman of a yellowiſh complexion, has a ſcar on her right cheek, rather inclined to be fat, and about the middle ſtature. I underſtand there are ten dollars offered for apprehending her.—I will give twenty dollars to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Clayborne to me, if taken more than ten miles from home, or ten dollars if ſecured in any jail ſo that I get him again. All maſters of veſſels and others are cautioned againſt harboring or carrying him out of the ſtate.

Henry Randolph.

Warwick, Cheſterfield, Jan. 27, 1803 tf

N. B. It is probable the above mentioned fellow may be about Peterſburg as he has been ſeen going that way. H. R.

FOR SALE,

One thouſand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee ſimple eſtate, the title to which has never been diſputed As it ſeldom happens that a tract of ſuch valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for ſale, it is expected that thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will make ſpeedy application at the office of THOMAS WILSON

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouſe.—This Land is conſidered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at leaſt 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is preſumed that no one would become a purchaſer without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription of ſaid land is deemed unneceſſary. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to *William Lindſay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouſe, or myſelf in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms. They alſo have for ſale, beſt GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are alſo opening their ſupplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Virginia:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond diſtrict, in the ſuit between

William Fleming Gaines, ex'or. of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard, adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs,

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton, and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Friday, the 28th inſt. (being court day) at King William courthouſe,

4 or 5 likely Negroes.

Likewiſe, will be offered for ſale at Weſt Point, on Thurſday the 10th of March next,

2 other likely Negroes.

JAMES JONHSON, } *Commiſ-*
BERNARD LIPSCOMB, } *ſioners.*

February 1, 1803.

I SHALL depart for the weſtern country on the 5th of next month.—Thoſe gentlemen who wiſh me to ſettle their taxes in Kentucky or on the North Weſt of the Ohio, will be pleaſed to depoſit the amount of ſums due on their reſpective tracts, with my commiſſions and charges, at the Office of Meſſrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnſton. Attention is requeſted to this notice, as the ſituation of the ſubſcriber compels him poſitively to declare that he cannot, in future, be in advance even for his beſt friends.

GEORGE CLARK.

February 3, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber, intending to remove from this ſtate, requeſts thoſe having demands againſt him to call for payment. Thoſe indebted to him will ſee the neceſſity of making immediate payment.

ASHER MARX.

Manchester, Feb. 1ſt, 1803.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, holden at Richmond, in a suit wherein Nathaniel Burwell is plaintiff, and the devisees of Hugh Nelson dec'd, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the fourteenth of March next, on the premises, a valuable stone

Merchant Mill,

In Hanover County,

ON Southanna River, about twenty miles from Richmond, in a good neighbourhood for procuring wheat; together from three hundred and eighty to four hundred acres of land, more or less. The mill has been for a number of years occupied by Mr. Micajah Crew, who will shew the property, and give any information required. The land is well adapted to farming: By consent of the plaintiff three years credit will be allowed for one thousand four hundred and forty three pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence of the purchase money, with interest at six per cent from the time of sale, on the same being secured by a deed of Trust, with relinquishment of dower if required; the balance is to be paid in cash at the time of sale

FRANCIS WALKER,
CARTER BERKELEY,
Wm. NELSON, jun. } Comm'rs.

February 7, 1803. 9t.

For SALE, and immediate possession given,

THAT valuable MILL in the neighbourhood of Gloucester courthouse, formerly known by the name of Lewis's mill, but better known latterly by that of the Courthouse mill. This mill, situated in a fine fertile country, upon one of the best streams in the lower part of this state, and sufficient to keep in constant employ two pair of stones, in any season of the year, and may receive and deliver grain within one hundred yards of the door, in tolerable good boat navigation. There is a mill house, 28 feet by 22 feet, two stories high, with two pair of stones, and a bolting chest. The greatest part of the timber of a tumbling dam that has been blown up, and which may be secured, and put to the same uses again, with little injury, and a miller's house 20 by 16 feet, for the reception of a miller. The advantages attending this mill situation, arising from the easy communication with Norfolk and Baltimore, must render it an object to the millers and manufacturers of flour, in the lower part of this state, as the article of wheat is constantly increasing. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shewn them by applying to Doctor William Taliaferro, who lives adjoinining, or to the subscriber, who will accommodate the purchaser by receiving in payment, stock of the United States, bank stock, or any security of this state, carrying six per cent; negroes at a fair valuation, or bonds on demand with good security.

James Baytop.

Gloucester county, Jan. 26, 1803. tiftA.

NOTICE

In the case of *Mansfield Watkins*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States," hath been awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the present month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tuesday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office, in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

OBEDIAH WINFREY
AND
ROBERT M'INTIRE,

Beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced the

Coach-Making Business,

which they purpose carrying on in all its various branches, in Chesterfield county, on the Turnpike Road, three miles from Manchester. They flatter themselves from their long experience and knowledge in the above business, that the public will extend towards them a liberal share of patronage. The utmost dispatch and punctuality may be relied on.

February 15, 1803. 2.

FRESH FLOUR.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they are now ready to make sales of FLOUR, of their own manufacture, and also desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour Barrels and Staves.

Such as may want a supply of Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, are informed that they can be furnished at certain prices during the year, and that for the present quarter, ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50lbs. Meal 3/6, and for 50lbs of Hominy 3/3

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS, which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thomas Rutherfoord, & Co.

February 16, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wishes to rent out, for the present year, or would lease for a term of four years, including the present, that valuable and well known stand, for the mercantile business, called

Windsor-Shades,

SITUATE immediately on the navigable waters of Chickahominy River.—There is a convenient Store-House, well fitted out; a large Granary, placed immediately on a wharf, at which a vessel of considerable size may receive her load and go with convenience out the river. There is also a large and convenient Dwelling House, with other out houses necessary for a family. This place has been generally thought equal, if not superior, to any country stand in Virginia, being conveniently situated to receive trade from several counties. Immediate possession will be given, and a great bargain got by application to the subscriber, living in New-Kent county, about four miles below Providence Forge.

Richard Graves.

January 25, 1803. 3w

Southern Mail Stages

Will leave Petersburg, in Virginia, and Raweigh, in North-Carolina, on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, beginning on the 21st instant, and arrive at Charleston, in South-Carolina, in 6 days from Petersburg.

THE fare of passengers will be 7 cents a mile as far as Fayetteville. 150lbs. of baggage will pay the same as for a passenger, and 14lbs will be allowed each passenger, free of expence. Baggage of every description, going in the stage, either with or without the owner, to be considered at their own risque; but the greatest attention will be paid to it.

The establishment of a Line of Stages through a country but thinly inhabited, and where commerce is carried on but upon a small scale, is a dangerous and very hazardous undertaking; and may eventually be of serious consequences to the undertakers: We therefore beg leave to solicit the attention as well as the patronage of the public spirited, and of all persons who wish to see the people of the U. States connected as much as possible by a regular intercourse between the Southern, Middle and Eastern States, which this institution, if generally patronized, will tend very much to promote and facilitate. To enlightened minds it need not be observed of what great importance it is to our Union, that the people in the inland and back parts of the country, and indeed, in general, from New-Hampshire to Georgia may have an opportunity of a mutual intercourse, and of mixing as much as possible; which in no other way can be effected so readily as by a Line of Stages passing through the different states—to support which the greatest exertions will be made, and we hope to merit, as well as to receive the favour and countenance of the public nothing short of which can keep the institution alive.

John Hoomes, & Co.

February 14, 1803.

NOTICE.

William & Mary College, Feb. 5, 1803.

Mr. L. H. GIRARDIN is appointed, in this College, teacher of the modern Laguages, and Lecturer in Geography, and Civil History.

The acknowledged respectability of Mr. Girardin, both on account of his extensive literary acquirements, and unexceptionable moral character, renders the opportunity which is now presented, of being well instructed in those useful branches of knowledge, of much importance to youth; and it is hoped that many will avail themselves of it. The appointment may also be considered as promising a valuable accession to those sources of improvement which the College previously afforded.

By order of the President & Professors.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all persons having claims against the late Mr. William Booker, in his life time, or his estate since his death, are earnestly requested to have them properly authenticated and made known to the administrator, without loss of time; and those indebted to the estate are solicited to come forward to settle and pay their respective debts.

S. JONES, *Administrator of* William Booker, dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803. 3t

From the Wilmington (Del.) MIRROR.

LITERARY.

[We had selected for publication two essays from the Virginia Gazette, on the subject of the supposed author of the celebrated Letters of Junius; when we received the following interesting communication:]

NO political writings ever made more noise in the world, or were more celebrated than the letters signed *Junius*, and published in London some more than 30 years ago. And as the author conveyed his letters to the press in such a secret manner as to conceal himself entirely from the knowledge of the public, and every other person; the public curiosity has been excited from that time to this, to know who he was—frequent and various have been the conjectures respecting him; but all have accorded in attributing those letters to one person or another of the most eminent abilities. This without doubt does the author great honor. I have observed in some of your late papers* that they were attributed to the celebrated Mr. *Dunning* by one writer, and to the late earl of *Chatham* by another. But to satisfy the curiosity of the world, and to preclude all future and uncertain conjectures, I can assure the public, that our celebrated Major General *Charles Lee*, of the American army, *was the real author of those letters*. And although he had declared that the secret rested solely with himself, and that he meant to carry it to the grave with him, yet I affirm, and answer the public that he revealed it to me, and perhaps to no other person in the world.

In the fall of 1773, not long after Gen. Lee had arrived in America, I had the pleasure of spending an afternoon in his company, when there was no other person present. Our conversation chiefly turned on politics, and was mutually free and open. Among other things, the Letters of Junius were mentioned, and Gen. Lee asked me, who was conjectured to be the author of those Letters. I replied our conjectures here generally followed those started in England, but for myself I concluded from the spirit, stile, patriotism and political information which they displayed, that Lord Chatham was the author, and yet that there were some sentiments in them that indicated his not being the author. Gen. Lee immediately replied with considerable animation, affirming that to his certain knowledge Lord Chatham was not the author; neither did he know who the author was more any than I did—that there was no man in the world, no not even Woodfall, the publisher, that knew who the author was; that the secret rested solely with himself, and forever would remain with him. Feeling in some degree surprized at his unexpected declaration, after pausing a little, I replied, no, Gen. Lee, if you certainly know what you have affirmed, it can no longer remain solely with him, for certainly no one could know what you have affirmed but the author himself. Recollecting himself he replied, I have unguardedly committed myself, *and it would be but folly to deny to you that* I AM THE AUTHOR, but I must request that you will not reveal it during my life; for it never was, and never will be revealed by me to any other. He then proceeded to mention several circumstances to verify his being the author, and among them, his going over to the continent, and absenting himself from England most of the time in which those letters were first published in London, &c. &c. This he thought necessary, lest by some accident the author should become known, or at least suspected, which might have caused his ruin, had he been in the power of the court of London, &c.

Whoever will compare the letters of Gen. Lee written to several of the British officers at the commencement of our revolutionary war, with those of Junius, will probably be convinced that they were dictated by the same mind, and written by the same hand; but however that may be, I affirm, that what I have herein communicated to the public relative to Gen. Lee's communications to me, respecting the author of Junius's Letters is, in substance, strictly true, and no doubt remains with me that he was the real author.

T. RODNEY.

Dover, February 1. 1803.

* See a publication from the Virginia Gazette, over the signature of *Britannicus*, in the Mirror of the 22d Jan. last.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Davis,

THE above letter from Mr. Rodney of Delaware, to the Editor of the Wilmington Mirror, will naturally excite the curiosity of the admirers of Junius, to inquire farther into the singular circumstance which Mr. Rodney states, of those letters having been written, by the late General Charles Lee.

Discussions of this sort, may be regarded by some men as of little moment, but I am persuaded, that the greatest majority of those who have read the letters of Junius, will receive no small satisfaction upon the discovery of the real author.

I have already stated to you, my opinion on the various conjectures, that have hitherto been stated on this subject. Of all the many proofs and arguments, that have been brought forward, to establish the author of Junius, I have seen none that appeared to deserve any attention.—I was however satisfied, from the internal evidence of the letters themselves, that Junius was a native of England, and not of Ireland or Scotland. From the reasons I have given in my first letter, published in your gazette, I thought Lord Chatham might have been Junius, but I was still very doubtful. General Lee never occurred to me as the author, until I saw Mr. Rodney's letter. Mr. Rodney's testimony certainly deserves much credit; but could no other evidence be given of Junius and Charles Lee being the same person, I should still entertain the same doubts as ever on the subject. Vanity might have induced General Lee to impose himself upon Mr. Rodney as Junius; or Mr. Rodney from an over zealous regard for the memory of his friend, might be tempted to impose on the world

There is however another testimony, to prove, that General Lee was Junius, which in my opinion, though not conclusive, deserves equal weight with Mr. Rodney's letter; and both together make stronger evidence in favor of general Lee, than any proofs which have been given in support of the other candidates, that the world have named as Junius. The testimony to which I allude, are general Lee's own letters which were written in the years 1766 and 1767, previous to the appearance of Junius. These letters I never saw until I read Mr. Rodney's; but after perusing them, I perceived such a similarity both in sentiment and style to Junius, that until better proofs be adduced that some other person is Junius, I for my own part shall rest satisfied on the subject. There are several objections which may be by farther investigation, removed or cleared up. 1st. It does not appear to me ascertained, that General Lee was a resident in England, during the years 1769, 1770, 1771 & 1772, when the letters of Junius were published. Mr. Rodney says, that Lee went to the continent for some time, to avoid detection. He might have done this for two months, but not longer, as there never intervened more than ten weeks between the publication of any two of the numbers of Junius. During the publication of the first 30 letters, the period of time between any two, never exceeded twenty days, as can be demonstrated from the several dates prefixed. The author must have been in London, according to the testimony of Woodfall, upon those days when the numbers were delivered, as they were always sent separately and either by the penny post, or by a carrier boy. More than one number of Junius, Mr. Woodfall has declared, never came at the same time. 2dly. General Lee and Junius seem to vary in some degree, though very trifling, in the opinions that they have expressed of the political characters in England. 3dly. General Lee's letters, though similar in style are not equal to those of Junius. This however is not such an objection as may at first be conceived. The letters of Lee were not written for publication; those of Junius were.

But that the public may judge for themselves on this interesting question, I shall lay before them, those passages in General Lee's writings, that treat of English political characters.

In a letter to the King of Poland, dated London, Dec. 18, 1766, General Lee gives the following character of the late Lord Chatham. The King of Poland had requested of Lee, to give him some information as to the cause of Mr. Pitt's quitting the stage of politics:

"It is manifest, from a thousand circumstances, that with the health and frame of this extraordinary man, the understanding is likewise worn out. Before I came to England, I did not lay much stress on those parts of his conduct, which the newspapers have so worried, and I recollect your majesty was of the same way of thinking, that there was nothing very monstrous in his acceptance of a Peerage, but that it might be imprudent, and argued a senselessness of glory, to forfeit the name of Pitt, for any title the King could bestow. But since I am a little more behind the scenes, and am made acquainted with several circumstances, previous, concomitant, and subsequent to this event, I am apt to agree with the majority of the better sort, that this once noble mind is quite overthrown.—Can it be reconciled to reason, that the same man who had rendered his name so illustrious, and so tremendous, to the greatest part of the globe, should split upon ribbons and titles; that when he had arrived at a higher pinnacle of glory than ever a citizen had, since the days of Epaminondes, he should be captivated by such a bauble, even though it should be attended with no ill consequences to the affairs of his country? but when such terrible ones were visible, it must be construed downright madness. Mr. Pitt, say they, was the only man who had capacity, spirit and power to assert the honor and interest of the nation with foreign states; correct the abuses and stem the torrent of corruption at home. His power was not founded on vast property or cabinet favor, but on his popularity. By sinking into a peerage, his popularity would vanish of course, and with it all power of rendering, at a most critical time, any farther services to his country. If it is objected, that it is possible to accept a title and retain the integrity of the citizen, they allow it; but that unfortunately, the bulk of the people will not be persuaded of it; that a popular minister must, therefore, not only be strictly virtuous, but, like Cæsar's wife, his virtue must not be suspected; that this persuasion of the people, ridiculous as it may appear, at first sight, is founded on too much justice; for they observe, that from the time of Wentworth to that of Pulteney; not one instance can be produced of a man's changing his seat from the lower house to the upper house, without a thorough renunciation of all principles and public virtue; but whether this opinion is well or ill founded, as it is a prevalent one, this revolt, error, folly, or madness, of such a man has some direful effects; it taints with jealousy all public affiance, establishes a doubt whether such a thing as public virtue can exist; in short, it makes the bulk of mankind indifferent who are in, or who are out, as they are almost persuaded that all men are, or will prove, in the end, equally vain apostates to the common cause, either through interestedness, vanity or madness."

"Such are the arguments not only made use of by the majority of Mr. Pitt's once admirers, but they were started to him by those who were supposed to have the greatest weight with him. Lord Camden, in particular, concluding this resolution to be a short fit of compliance, and that his friends would soon see the danger of the measure, delayed the signing of the patent for two days. But his lordship was mistaken, the disorder had taken deeper root than he imagined; no girl could shew more impatience for a new toy, than this first of men did, till the testimony of his folly was signed and sealed to the whole world."

General Lee, towards the end of the same letter, remarks on Lord Rockingham, Grenville, &c.

"Your majesty asks, who is to mount the stage in his room? I am so far from seeing any man so qualified in all points, as to fill his part in time of distraction and confusion, that I know no set of men who have a chance of being called to it, who will not by ignorance, obstinacy or timidity, throw things into ten times greater confusion than they are at present. My Lord Rockingham is indeed an honest, worthy, and spirited man, and possesses the good opinion of the people in general, but these attributes will probably exclude him. The Thane, who is still all powerful, will never admit of a man so endowed. He requires a certain degree of subserviency and complaisance; in short, he requires a minister of his own jobs and partialities, and not an administrator of the national affairs. As to the rest, who form what is called the opposition, they are so odious or contemptible, that the favorite himself is preferable to them; such as Grenville, Bedford, New-Castle and their associates. Temple is one of the most ridiculous order of coxcombs I ever heard of; he is eternally appealing to the public, forgetting that the public never considered him farther than they would an old pair of boots, which Mr. Pitt might, through a whim, have set a value upon, which when he chose to throw aside, it mattered not if they were thrown into a lumber room or the fire."

General Lee, in a letter to the Prince of Poland, dated London, 25th Dec. 1766, thus remarks;

"Lord Chatham is supposed to be absolute in all affairs which concern the state; Bute in his corner, retains influence to a sufficient degree, for the provision of his creatures and countrymen; but this is like the rest of his conduct, a most impudent and ineffectual hypocrisy; for he is as usual not credited. A formidable opposition is expected, but the conjectures on its success are too vague to be attended to. Some men of weight and reputation, are embarked in it; but the heads are too odious to the nation in general, in my opinion, to carry their point. Such as Bedford, Sandwich, G. Grenville, and, with submission, your friend Mansfield. He lately drew upon himself the laugh of the house of Lords, making use of the words liberty of the subject; and expressing great regard to it, it was called Satan preaching up sanctity. Conway is

ſtill ſecretary of ſtate, and much regarded as a man of ability and integrity. Lord Shelburne, the other ſecretary, has ſurpaſſed the opinion of the world; he ſpeaks well, and is very diſtinct in office. The Duke of Grafton is an abſolute orator, and has a fair character. An Iriſhman, one Mr. Burke, is ſprung up in the houſe of commons, who has aſtoniſhed every body with the power of his eloquence, his comprehenſive knowledge in all our exterior and internal politics and commercial intereſts.—He wants nothing but that ſort of dignity annexed to rank and property in England, to make him the moſt conſiderable man in the lower houſe."

The panegyric which General Lee here beſtows upon the Duke of Grafton may be conceived as a great objection to Lee being Junius, but it is to be remembered, that the Duke of Grafton in the year 1766, when this letter was written, had not deſerted the principles he ſet out with. This is evident from the following paragraph in the fourth letter which Junius has addreſſed to that Nobleman May 30th, 1769: "You had already taken your degrees with credit in thoſe ſchools in which the Engliſh nobility are formed to virtue, when you were introduced to Lord Chatham's protection. From Newmarket, White's and the oppoſition, he gave you to the world with an air of popularity, which young men uſually ſet out with, and ſeldom preſerve; grave and plauſible enough to be thought fit for buſineſs; too young for treachery; and in ſhort a patriot of no unpromiſing expectations."

The following picture of England, drawn by General Lee in a letter to Mrs. McCaulay, dated Warſaw, May 2d, 1767, bears a moſt ſtriking reſemblance to the firſt letter of Junius, January 21ſt, 1769:

"How miſerably fallen ſhe is in the eyes of every ſtate! How ſunk are we (in a few months I may ſay) from the ſummit of glory, opulence and ſtrength, to the loweſt degree of poverty, imbecility and contempt! Europe is aſtoniſhed at the rapidity of the change; high and low, men of every order, from the miniſters of ſtate to the political barbers, make it the ſubject of their admiration. How can it happen, ſay they, that Great Britain, ſo lately the miſtreſs of the globe, with America in one hand, Aſia and Africa in another, inſtead of the glorious taſk of giving laws and peace to nations, protecting the weak and injured, checking the powerful and oppreſſive, ſhould employ her time in trampling on the rights of her dependencies, and violating her own ſacred laws, on which her ſuperiority over her neighbours is founded? It was ſome conſolation, ſay they, for the generous few of the Romans who ſurvived the liberties of their country, that it was a Julius Cæſar, a man with more than moral talents, who was their ſubverter: and the patriots of England had ſome mitigation for their ſpleen, that it was a Cromwell who had overreached them, but that ********** *** ſhould be able to encompaſs the enſlaving of a ſpirited nation, whoſe every law ſeems dictated by liberty herſelf, is too much to bear."

In the ſame letter, General Lee thus ſpeaks of Mr. Fox: "It is impoſſible to have the leaſt connection with Fox, either of a political or a private nature, without ſmarting for it: every thing he touches becomes putrid and proſtitute."

The following ſentence in a letter to Lord Thanet, dated Warſaw, May 4th, 1767, is entirely that of Junius:

"Such, my dear Lord, is the language of theſe people, and it is fortunate for me, that they are ignorant of the ſtate of our American politics. They can have no idea of our carrying our abominations ſo far, as to diſfranchiſe three millions of people of all the rights of men, for the gratification of the revenge of a blundering, knaviſh ſecretary, and a ſcoundrel attorney general, a Hillſborough and a Barrington."

I ſhall give one quotation more from General Lee, not from his letters, but from an eſſay inſerted in his memoirs, entitled, *An Account of a Converſation, chiefly relative to the Army*, and which appears to have been written before Junius, although no date is prefixed. The reader will diſcover in it both the ſtyle and ſentiment of Junius.

"As to the army that ſerved in Germany, it is true they have not been ſo very groſsly treated as the American. There were moments when Lord Granby would not cede to our gracious ſecretary at war. There were moments when, as our ingenious court termed it, he was obſtinate and impracticable; that is, there were moments when he inſiſted on ſome regard being paid to thoſe who had deſerved of their country; but theſe moments unfortunately occurred but too ſeldom. His facility and complacence to the wickedneſs of the court, preponderated over his natural love for juſtice. In ſhort, the patronage of the army was left to a Barrington, by whom valour, ſenſe and integrity muſt naturally be proſcribed, as he muſt ſuſpect that no man can poſſeſs them without being an enemy to their contraries, which are undiſputed attributes of his Lordſhip."

Thoſe who are not ſatisfied with the ſpecimens of General Lee's ſtyle, that I have here tranſcribed, may conſult a book entitled, *The Life of the late Charles Lee, Lieutenant Colonel, &c. &c. &c.* which contains his political and military eſſays, as alſo his letters. This book I never peruſed until within theſe few days. Upon a cloſer examination and compariſon with the Letters of Junius, I may perhaps trouble you with a few more obſervations; although I could wiſh that either Mr. Rodney or ſome other acquaintance of the late General, would favour the public with farther information on this queſtion in anonymous literature.

BRITANNICUS.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

We are indebted to Mr. Anderſon, paſſenger in the ſhip Kingſton, from London, for papers as late as the 4th December; and to a mercantile friend for Lloyd's Liſt and Prices Current, to the 30th Nov. From theſe prints, we have made all the extracts which appear intereſting.

The news of the diſaſterous occurrences at St. Domingo, had reached France; but what effect it had on the government is not ſtated.

The Firſt Conſul, at his palace at St. Cloud, had received the congratulations of the Conſtituted authorities and armed force on his return.—A London paper mentions the addreſes as marked with a ſtrain of ſulſome compliment. It would ſeem from one of theſe addreſſes, that it is the intention of the Firſt Conſul to viſit all France.

A London paper of the 28th Nov. ſpeaking of America, ſays,

"Every Britiſh Stateſman muſt now be aware of the great importance of maintaining a good underſtanding with the United States of America. The two countries may be ſo mutually ſerviceable, or ſo mutually miſchievous to each other, that the utmoſt pains ſhould be employed to cultivate not only peace, but to improve every ſentiment of kindneſs and affection. The French, it is well known, made every exertion to obtain a party in America, hoſtile to England. In appointing a Miniſter to the United States, it therefore is of the utmoſt importance to ſend a man qualified to improve our intereſts with the Government, and the people of that country; one who will conciliate their affections and eſteem, as far as his perſonal character, and his perſonal communication with them, can extend. M. Otto is to be the French Envoy."

Prices of ſtocks, Dec. 4th at noon 3 per cent. conſols 67 1-2 2-3 reduced 66 1-5—omnium 10 1-4

Corn-Exchange, Dec. 3.—Wheat 44s to 56s. fine 57 to 59s. rye 36 to 40s. flour 44 to 49s. per ſack.

From the U. STATES GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON,

Tueſday Edening, January 25.

This morning Mr. Euſtis chairman of the committee to whom was referred ſo much of the preſident's meſſage as relates to the warfare with Tripoli and our relations with the other Barbary powers, reported a reſolution; that the government ought to build or purchaſe four veſſels of 16 guns each for the ſervice of the United States in the Mediterranean.—The reſolution was referred to a committee of the whole houſe and made the order of the day for to morrow.

Mr. Davis called up his reſolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of concentering the public offices and other public buildings belonging to the United States within the city of Waſhington. The reſolution paſſed without oppoſition. It was reſolved that the committee ſhould conſiſt of ſeven members.

Mr. Davis then moved that the committee, inſtead of being named, in the ordinary mode by the ſpeaker, ſhould be choſen by ballot.

Mr. T. Morris hoped the motion would not prevail. He did not think the ſubject of ſuch public importance as to render a deviation from the ordinary mode proper.

Mr. Dana was perfectly willing to confide the appointment of the committee to the ſpeaker: But he thought, that though the ſubject was not of peculiar importance to the nation, it was extremely intereſting to many of the inhabitants here, and to appoint the committee by ballot might relieve the Speaker from reſponſibility upon a ſubject which he might feel a degree of delicacy. There might be perſons with whom he was in habits of intimacy who might be intereſted.

The queſtion was taken and carried in the affirmative. The houſe proceeded to ballot, Mr. T. Morris and Mr. Woods being appointed tellers.

On the firſt ballot Mr. Davis only was choſen. On the ſecond ſix others were choſen, namely, Meſſrs. *Condit, Bayard, Griſwold, Gregg, Mitchell*, and *Robert William*.

Wedneſday Evening, Janury 26.

Mr. Jones this morning brought forward a reſolution to which alluſion was made by Gen. Smith while diſcuſſing the queſtion as to going into a conſideration of the report of the ſelect committee on the ſubject of diſcriminating duties. The ſubſtance of the reſolution is, that no repeal ought to be made of the diſcriminating duties on goods imported into the United States, from the colonies and dependencies of European nations, unleſs the veſſels of the United States be permitted to trade to thoſe colonies and dependencies upon an equal footing with the veſſels of thoſe nations reſpectively.—The reſolution was referred to the committee of the whole on the ſubject of diſcriminating duties, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. S Smith called for the order of the day on a reſolution reported by the committee to whom was referred ſo much of the preſident's ſpeech as relates to the warfare with Tripoli and to the relations with other Barbary powers.

The report is, That proviſion ought to be made by law for building or purchaſing four veſſels of war to carry not exceeding fifteen guns each.—The houſe went into committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the reſolution, which was agreed to without amendment or oppoſition. The houſe concurred, without a diviſion, in the report of the committee of the whole, and ordered that a committee of three be appointed to prepare and report a bill.

Mr. Hill reported a reſolution and a bill, in conſequence of a memorial ſometime ſince preſented to the houſe, by Mr. Hill, from the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, North-Carolina, complaining, that the executives of the French colonial governments of the Weſt-Indies have for ſome time been in the habit of ſending, by force or fraud, a certain deſcription of diſcontented and miſchievous blacks into that part of the United States, to the great danger of the quiet of the inhabitants. The reſolution was, that the memorial be preſented to the Secretary of State to be laid before the Preſident, in order that he may be enable to take ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary on the part of the executive government. The bill makes proviſion for the puniſhment of thoſe who may, contrary to the laws of the reſpective States, import perſons whoſe admiſſion is prohibited by the laws of thoſe States, and declares a forfeiture of the ſhips with their tackle, from which ſuch perſons ſhall be landed. The bill was read twice and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on a bill to allow the States reſpectively to import ordinance, fire and ſide arms free of duty. The bill was agreed to in committee, but on the queſtion of engroſſing for a third reading, which was taken by yeas and nays, it was loſt. Yeas 46, Nays 49.

Mr. Mitchell called for the order of the day on a bill reported by him for the encouragement of learing and the promotion of uſeful arts. The houſe went into a committee upon it, Mr. Dawſon in the chair.

Mr. Bayard moved an amendment allowing foreigners as well as citizens to take out patents in this country for their inventions.

The motion was oppoſed by Mr. Griſwold, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Mitchell: and ſupported by Mr. Bayard, Mr. S. Smith, and Mr. Early (a new member from Georgia.) On the queſtion being taken the motion was loſt. The committee roſe without having gone through the bill, and obtained leave to ſit again.

Thurſday Evening, January 27.

This morning Mr. Bacon laid on the table of the houſe of repreſentatives two reſolutions, one that it is expedient to recede to the ſtate of Virginia ſo much of the diſtrict of Columbia as was formerly ceded to the government of the United States by the ſtate of Virginia, provided that ſtate will conſent to reſume the juriſdiction. The other was of the ſame purport as it reſpects that part of the diſtrict formerly belonging to Maryland.

Mr. Brent reported a bill to amend the judicial ſyſtem of the United States. This bill regards only the aſſignment of the ſeveral circuits to the reſpective Juſtices of the Supreme court.

Mr. Nicholſon moved a reſolution, which was adopted, that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are neceſſary in the ſeveral acts relative to the eſtabliſhment of a Marine Corps, and in an act fixing the pay and rank of the commanding officer of the corps of marines.*

Mr. Mitchell preſented a memorial from the mechanics in the city of New-York, and others employed in ſhip-building, praying that the act eſtabliſhing diſcriminating duties may not be repealed.—Referred to the committee of the whole to whom the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on that ſubject had been referred.

Mr. Griſwold preſented a petition from the Judges of the circuit courts of the United States, ſtating that by a law of the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs they had been deprived of the exerciſe of their accuſtomed duties, and praying that Congreſs would aſſign them ſuch judicial duties as may be thought proper, and would alſo make proviſion for authoriſing a judicial inveſtigation of their claims to the ſalaries ſecured to them by the conſtitution.

Mr. Griſwold moved that the memorial be referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Gregg hoped it would go to the committee of claims: He conſidered it as a claim upon the government for money, and ought like other claims to go to that committee.

Mr. Griſwold declared his great reſpect for the committee of claims, and his confidence in their reports: but he conſidered this memorial as not a claim for money ſimply, but as a propoſition for a reviſion of certain laws, and for an aſſignment of duties of which the memorialiſts had been deprived. It alſo prayed that ſome judicial forum might be authorized to inveſtigate their claims to ſalary according to law.

Mr. Randolph was not pleaſed with a reference either to a ſelect committee or to the committee of claims. He thought the memorial embraced a very conſtitutional queſtion which could be ſettled by no ſubordinate committee. He therefore moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole houſe. If any notice ought to be taken of it he thought it ſhould be taken in that way, as the queſtion was neither a queſtion of expediency nor a queſtion of fact.

Mr. Smilie was oppoſed to the laſt motion, becauſe he thought the ſubject would give riſe to a long debate, and conſume the time of the houſe.

Mr. Dana informed the gentleman that if the ſubject ſhould be diſpoſed of in the houſe, it would not meet that gentleman's wiſhes—it might ſtill be diſcuſſed, and a long debate might ariſe. On the queſtion to repeal the judiciary act laſt ſeſſion, no perſon ſpoke more than once to the main queſtion; yet there was a long debate;—and every member has a right to ſpeak twice in the houſe on any ſubject, without aſking leave.

Mr. Griſwold agreed to the motion for a reference to a committee of the whole.

The queſtion on that motion was taken and carried, 53 voting in favour of it.

On the queſtion for what day it ſhould be made the order, Mr. Griſwold propoſed tomorrow and Mr. Randolph to-day. The qeſtion for tomorrow was put and not carried, Ayes 38, Noes 51.

Mr Hugar then moved that it be the order for Monday next. He thought it very ſtrange that upon a great conſtitutional queſtion, as this was acknowledged to be, a ſingle day ſhould not be allowed to conſider it.

Mr. Speaker gave it as his opinion, that a more diſtant day could not be fixed upon after it had been decided that it ſhould not be the order for to-morrow.

The queſtion was then taken for making it the order for to-day, and carried.

Mr. Randolph moved that the houſe immediately reſolve itſelf into a committee upon that ſubject.

Mr. Speaker ſaid the unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday would have the preference, unleſs that was poſtponed by order of the houſe.

Mr. Randolph moved a poſtponment, which was carried.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawſon in the chair, and Mr. Griſwold moved two reſolutions in conformity to the two leading requeſts of the memorial. A debate aroſe, which ſhall be given hereafter.

To be continued.

* The object of this reſolution is the removal of Col. BURROWS, in particular, and a few other officers.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1803.

DISTRICT of RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Sch. Friendſhip, Read, Dominico.
Sloop Betſey, Farr, Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Ann, Briton, N. York.
Sch. Mary, Cobbs, Norfolk.
Sch. Good Intent, Forſythe, Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, who left the Miſſiſſippi the 3d of January, in the ſhip Mexicana, to a perſon in New-York.

"The governor of New Orleans, previous to my ſailing, had received orders from the captain general of Cuba, to deliver up the colony to the French immediately on their arrival, in the ſame ſtate the Spaniards had originally taken poſſeſſion of it."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. A.*" and "*Lucius*" are received, but are unavoidably deferred until Saturday's publication.

☞ From the difficulty of compleating the ſurveys, the ſale of the Ampthill Eſtate is poſtponed till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeable to the advertiſment publiſhed in the 3d column of the 1ſt page of this day's pape.

NOTICE.

THAT by requeſt of the creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of Bankrupcy, awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, late Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Wight and Harris; the commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by the ſaid commiſſion, will meet on Monday the 21it day of this preſent month (February) at the commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſe of receiving proof of the debts that have been already claimed under the ſaid commiſſion, and to order a dividend on all ſuch debts as ſhall be then proved.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners office Richmond, Feb. 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

Wild Devil

WILL stand at my stable about three miles above Hanover Town, and will cover Mares at Twelve Dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, but may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the first day of September, or Five Dollars the single leap, paid at the stable door, with 25 Cents to the Groom, in either case. The season will commence on the first day of March, and expire on the first of August ensuing. Excellent and extensive pasturage will be furnished gratis, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no liability for escapes or other accidents. Gentlemen wishing their Mares fed with grain shall be accommodated at the market price.

WILD DEVIL will be six years old the 9th day of June next. He is a beautiful bay, full fifteen hands two inches high, of elegant form, strong, nervous and very lengthy. He was got by Old Dare Devil, his dam by Old Wild Air, his grand dam by Rockingham, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, his g. g. and his g. g. g. grand dam by Old Jolly Roger: Old Wild Air was got by Baylor's Old Fearnought, his dam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the imported Kitty Fisher; Rockingham was got by Old Partner, out of gen. Nelson's imported mare Blossom; Spanking Roger was got by Old Jolly Roger, out of the imported Jenny Dismal; Old Partner was got by Morton's Old Traveller, out of Tasco's imported mare Selima.

JOHN ANDERSON.

January 12, 1803. 12wtf.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Mongo Roy, jun. dec'd late of this city, are this day granted the subscriber by the worthipful court of Henrico county; persons having claims against the estate, are requested to exhibit them at my office in this city without delay. Those indebted are also requested to make immediate payment.

Thomas Wilson.

Richmond, Feb. 7, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas E. Pleasants*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late of the county of Louisa, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thursday the 17th days of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.— Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Calicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Laurence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

THE Subscribers appointed to carry into effect an act entitled "an act to incorporate a company in the Borough of Norfolk, for Marine Insurance, and other purposes," hereby give notice that Books will be opened at the Exchange Coffee-House, on Friday the 18th day of February, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.

Thos. Newton, Wm. Pennock,
Richard E. Lee, The. Armistead,
Moses Myers, John Granberry.
Richard Blow,

Norfolk, January 27, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

David Ross, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
George Payne, *Defendant.* } In the high court of Chancery, Richmond district.

IN obedience to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, Richmond district, pronounced on the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, in the said cause: We, the surviving trustees and commissioners will expose at public auction, for ready money, at Col. George Payne's Tavern, in Goochland county, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of February next,

Thirty-four Slaves,

conveyed by the defendant to the plaintiff, or so many of them as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of three hundred and ten pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence half penny, with interest thereupon at the rate of five per centum per annum from the second day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, with the costs of the suit and all the necessary expences in carrying the said decree into execution.

The slaves are said to be very valuable, and the sale will be continued day by day until a sufficient sum is raised to satisfy the decree. Our duty requires that the money be paid at the spot and time of sale. Purchasers will therefore come prepared.

Tho. T. Bates.
John Shelton.

Goochland County, Jan. 24, 1803. } 3w.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership of

S. & S. Myers,

WILL, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the 1st March next, and as they are desirous of making a close of their concerns as soon thereafter as possible, they offer for sale the following property:

A three story BRICK HOUSE, covered with tile, situated on the Main-street, opposite the Union Tavern, at present occupied by them as a store and dwelling.—

ALSO,

A LOT on the Main-street in the town of Manchester, upon which is a store and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase.

They likewise offer on reasonable terms for Cash or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, viz:

Antigua Rum.	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Brown Sugar.	Foolscap and Post Paper.
Green Coffee.	Scotch Snuff.
German Steel.	Pepper.
Glass Tumblers, in small boxes.	Castile Soap.
Flemish Sheeting.	

And an assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Samuel Myers.
Samson M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

In the matter of *Isaac McPherson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Isaac McPherson, Merchant, of the county of Prince William; are desired to attend at the Commissioners office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 19th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, in order to assent to or dissent from the assignees of the said Bankrupts estate and effects, compounding, submiting to arbitration or otherwise agreeing on any matter or thing relating thereto: By request of the assignees. ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, February 1, 1803.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

John Dunlop and John Lindsay, under the firm of John Dunlop and Company, Plt'ffs. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

William Wilson, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel: *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

James Wilson and John Dunlop, and John Dunlop and Company, Plt'ffs. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

William Wilson, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiffs' bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) millstones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 1aw3m

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Allen, Plt'ff. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

William Hylton, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here at the next court, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery District Court held in Williamsburg the 16th day of October 1802.

Burwell Bacon and Annarhis wife, and Edwin Tyes, *Plts.*

AGAINST

Elizabeth Kelly, the widow, John Kelly executor of John Kelly, dec'd. William Shans, administrator, &c. of John Hughson, dec'd. Hartwell Carter and Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly, and Patty Kelly, daughters of the said John Kelly, deceased, *Defts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Elizabeth Kelly, widow, John Kelly, Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly and Patty Kelly, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy.

ANT'Y. ROBINSON, c. c.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation, for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about fort, dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving Bond with approved security. E. D.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1aowtf

A FEW COPIES OF

Heming's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.